## CONGRESS.

The Silver Currency Bill Passed by the House.

THE MISSISSIPPI INQUIRY

Relative Position of the Whites and Blacks.

NULLITY OF THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1876. Petitions against the proposed changes in the Tariff laws were introduced by Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky; Mr. Sherman, of Ohio; Mr. Conkling, of New York, and Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, all of which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal.-A petition from the Baptists of San Francisco praying the adoption of a constitutional amendment against the appropriation of iny money in the interests of any religious sects.

Mr. Hitchcock, (rep.) of Neb., from the Committee

on District of Columbia, reported tavorably upon a bill amendatory of the acts relating to reform schools. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. L.-A joint rule providing that the General Appropriation bills shall be confined to appropriations to conform to existing laws. He said he offered this resolution to correct vicious legislation, which had long been a source of complaint. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee

By Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Wis .- The petition of J. W. Thorp and others praying for a uniform duty on crockery ware. Referred to the Committee on

THE MISSISSIPPI INVESTIGATION.

orning hour having expired the Chair laid before the Senate the Mississippi resolution as the unfinished business, on which Mr. BRUCE, (rep.) of Miss., took the floor. He said he had hoped that no occasion would occur to compel him to speak again, but silence address himself to the importance of the pending resolution. In 1873 the republicans carried Mussissippi by lution. In 1873 the republicans carried Mississippi by 20,000 majority. Last year the democrats claimed to carry the State by 30,000, a reputed gain of 50,000. How came it that such a change was effected and a class of officials elected who misrepresented the people? He admitted that in a State like New York, where the press was so potent and the telegraph and other facilities of intelligence were in such liberal use, changes nearly as marvellous formetimes take place. But in Mississippi it was different; it was sparsely populated in many places, and did not possess so many privileges as many other States. The colored people represented nineteen-twentietils of the population, and were mostly republican voters. Then why this change in the popular vote? In 1873 by a large majority, while last fail, only seven votes were cast for the republican scarried the election in 1873 by a large majority, while last fail, only seven votes were cast for the republican ticket, and he had been assured that some of them were cast by democrats in derision, they asserting that the republicans ought to have a little show. The evidence will show that in many parts of the State violence and intimidation were used, and what was known as the White League was to biame for much of this class of ourages. A notable feature of the outrages and voience was its application to colored people and how they had improved the political privileges that had been bestowed upon them, and claimed that no charge could be brought against them for misuse of their rights. The State debt was less than \$500,000 and the taxes were light. The judicial statistics show that there has been no abuse of privilege there. If they had misused the power intrusted to them there might be cause of complaint; but even then the remedy less in the ballet and not in the shotgun, not in fraud and violence. The colored people, he said, were opposed to the "color line," but they must be protected and guaranteed in the enjoyment of all their privileges and rights. They ask such an 20,000 majority. Last year the democrats claimed to and quiet manner, Mr. Key, (dem.) of Tenn., was glad the late war was

and quiet manner.

Mr. Krx, (dem.) of Tenn., was glad the late war was fought out and was over with. The South was not wholly to blame in the war. Slavery existed many years ago, and was protected by the constitution. He spoke highly of the colored people and their idelity to the whites during the war, and the people of his State were willing to protect them and aid them. The South was poor and weak and wanted peace. It was time to forget that there was a South or a North. The war was over, and the conquerers had a right to enjoy the results of their victory. He was willing to admit that the terms granted by the victors were much more liberal and magnanimous than he expected. He was anxious to have the South acquiesce in the result and accept the situation. Could not the North, he asked, bear with them and help them to overcome their past difficulties, and make this a land of peace and prosperity? He should vote for the resolution, even though he should be the only member of his party to do so. If this state of affairs existed the parties ought to be punished, and he did not wish to have it said that he was in favor of protecting them, but he did not think the reports were true; yet he was willing to have the subject investigated. The speech throughout was highly conclinatory and dispassionate.

Mr. Curstrakey, Iron loft Mich. reviewed the de-

have the subject investigated. The speech throughout was highly conclinatory and dispassionate.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, (rep.) of Mich., reviewed the decision of the Supreme Court of last Monday, and claimed it did not admit of the construction placed upon it by the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard). He did not agree with that decision, although he was not prepared to speak fully upon it from the slight examination he had been able to give it. He had great the true of the subject of the court. He turther reviewed the remarks of Mr. Bayard, from which he dissented.

Mr. MRRINON, (dem.) of N. C., opposed the Mississippi resolution. He moved to amend the preamble as follows:—
Whereas it is alleged that the election in Mississippi

whereas it is alleged that the election in Mississippi (in 1875) for members of Congress and State officers and members of the Legislature was characterized by great frauds, &c. He moved to strike out the words "State officers and members of the Legislature." He spposed the power of the Schate to raise such a committee, and devoted his argument mainly to the constitutionality of such power. He knew but little about the alleged outrage in Mississippi, but so far as his knewledge extended he did not believe any such irregularities existed. He claimed that the object of this proposed investigation was to manufacture political capital for the coming November election. The Schate, he said, had no such power to raise any such committee. The Senate had no power, constitutional or otherwise, to inquire into the election of Mississippi. The Senate had no power to undertake that.

Mr. Freitinguresh, (rep.) of N. J., said that when the right of suffrage had been conferred upon an individual he ought to have that right guaranteed to him, and should be protected in the right. The Senator from North Carolina, he said, had objected to that, and said the Supreme Court had so decided but he begged to differ from the Senator. That question had never pet come before that tribunal. He claimed that in this country, of all others, the voter should be protected in his right to vote, and Congress had the power to protect him and to pass this resolution and raise this committee for this purpose.

Mr. Bayakn, of Delaware, further opposed the spointment of this committee.

The subject was further discussed by Mr. Freilinghuysen in favor of it, and Messrs. Kernan, Thurman and Saltsbury in opposition to it. The question was substitute, and it was passed by a vote of 29 yeas to 19 nays. lows:— Whereas it is alleged that the election in Mississippi

hays.
The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Merrimon to the preamble, to strike out the words "State officers and members of the Legislature," and it was lost by a vote of 16 yeas to 20 mays.
The question then recurred on the adoption of the breamble, and it was adopted—yeas 27, mays 19.
The Senate then, at six P. M., adjourned until Monday next.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, March 31, 1876.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) N. Y., presented a memorial from women citizens of the United States asking for a form of government in the District of Columbia that will ure to women citizens the right to vote. He asked, as a matter of grace and favor, that the memorial

Mr. BANKS, (ind.) of Mass., sald-It is 100 years this day since Mrs. Abigail Adams, of Massachusetts, wrote to her husband, John Adams, then a member of the Continental Convention, entreating him to give to women the right to protect the rights of women and predicting a general revolution if justice were deni ed Mrs. Adams was one of the noblest women that period, distinguished by heroism and patriotism never surpassed in any age, the was the wife of the second and mother of the sixth President of the United States, and her enedcent influence was felt in political as well as in cial circles. It was, perhaps, the first demand for mitton of the rights of her sex made in this and it is one of the centennial incidents that should be remembered. It came from a good quarter, this memorial represents 400,000 American women. They ask for the organization of a government in the ics of Columbia that will recognize their political its. I voted some years ago to give women the i its government I think it would have done no wrong shey had enjoyed public rights.
The memorial was received, referred to the Commit-

tee for the District of Columbia and ordered to be

Mr. Woon, (dem.) of N. Y., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the separate entry of express packages contained in one importation. After explanation the bill was passed,

On motion of Mr. TERRY, (dem.) of Va., the Senate amendment to the House bill for the sale of the arsenal and lot at Stonington, Conn., was concurred in.

Mr. Morrison, (dem.) of Ili., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to define the tax on fermented or mait liquors. It provides that nothing contained in section 3,337 of the Revised Statutes shall be construed to authorize the assessment on the quantity of material used for the purpose of producing fermented or mait injuors, and that the quantity of material used shall not be evidence for the purpose of taxation, but that the tax on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquor shall be paid as provided in that section and not otherwise, provided that this act shall not apply to cases of fraud. After some discussion the bill was passed.

similar fermented liquor shall be paid as provided in that section and not otherwise, provided that this act shall not apply to cases of fraud. After some discussion the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Wood, of New York, the bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty was made the special order for Thursday next.

The Spraker then proceeded to call the committees for reports of a private character. Several bills were reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate bill, declaring the 14th of April next a public holiday in the District of Columbia, to allow officials to witness the unveiling of a statue to Abraham Lincoln, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Lord, (dem.) of N. Y., from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the action of the Attornay General in connection with whiskey prosecutions. Ordered to be printed and recommitted,

Milver Cerrency.

The House then, at thirty-five minutes past two P. M., proceeded to vote on the bill appropriating \$163,000 for a deficiency in the Treasury Printing Bareau and for the issue of subsidiary silver coin, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, as amended by the motion of Mr. Wells, of Missouri, prohibiting the increase of the interest bearing debt for the purchase of silver, and yet directing the purchase of silver bullion for the purpose of coinage. The amendment was rejected by 68 to 77, without the yeas and nays.

Mr. Jones, (dem.) of Ky., moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill was then passed—yeas 122, nays 100.

The following is the text of the bill as passed:—

TEXT OF THE BILL.

That there he and hereby is appropriated ont of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated ont of section of the denomination of the regular sub-treasuries and public denomination of the Suce of

Williams of New York A. S. Williams of Michigan, W. E. Williams of Michigan, Wilshire, Wilson of Indiana, Wood of Pennsylvania, Woodburn, Yeates—1222.

Nays—Anderson. Ashe, Atkins, Baker of Indiana, Banning, Bell. Boone, Brudford, Bright, Brown of Kentneky, Brown of Kansas, Cabell, Caldwell of Alabama, Caldwell of Tennessee, Campbell, Cason, Cate. Clarke of Kentneky, Clark of Missouri, Cook, Crapo, Davis, Debolt, Dibreil, Dunneil, Durham, Edon, Egbert, Evans, Petton, Forney, Franklin, Fuller, Glover, Goodwin, Hamilton of Indiana, Harris of Massachusetts. In Hymono, Hereford, Hewitt of New York, Hopkins, House, Hunter, Hunton, Jones of Kentucky, Landers of Indiana, Lord, McFariand, McNahon, Milliken, Money, Morgan, Neal, New, Oliver, Packer, Phillis of Missouri, Phillips of Kansas, Pierce, Poppleton, Powell, Rea, John Reilly, James B. Keilly, Kice, Riddle, Robbins of North Carolina, Robinson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Seelye, Sheakley, Siemons, Sparks, Springer, Savenson, Stone, Tariox, Thompson, Tucker, Van Vorhes, Vance of Ohio, Vance of North Carolina, Waddell, Waiker of Virginia, Walling, Waish, Ward, Warren, Whitehouse, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Alabama, Willis, Woodworth, Young—100.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the private calendar. After discussion the committee posa.

The Spraker laid before the House a communication from Mr. Green Adams, Chief Clerk of the House, repelling a charge made against him in the House some days ago by Mr. Winte, of Kentucky, that he, while sixth anditor of the Treasury, had appropriated to his own use money received from the sale of waste paper. He said that when he left the office in 1864 there was not a final settlement of his accounts because his successor was not then appointed, but that as soon as his accounts were settled and the balance due by him ascettlined he had promptly paid it.

On motion of Mr. Booxe, of Kentucky, the communication was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury D

don was made.

The House then, at five o'clock, adjourned till to-mor-

## GENERAL SCHENCK.

MONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE-OBJECT OF HIS INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT-FURTHER EXPLANATION OF DIS CONTRACT WITH PARE CHARACTER OF HIS ACCUSERS.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1876. Ex-Minister Schenck was again before the Committee n Foreign Affairs to-day, Mr. E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, counsel for General Schenck, laid before the committee a statement of the facts connected with the Emma mine, its sale to the Emma Silver Mining Com-pany of London and its subsequent history and presnt condition, prepared for the use of the on Foreign Affairs in the investigation of the connection of General Schenck with said company. Mr. L. E. Chittenden, the other counsel for General Schonck, said this statement was prepared before they knew exactly what would be the course of proceeding before

Mr. Faulkner, on the part of the committee, proseeded to propound questions to Mr. Schenck. He asked whether the statement hid before the committee on the 28th inst. by Mr. Schenck contained allegations

Wr Schenck replied that the draft of the statement was submitted to him by his counsel, and after several changes made in it he adopted it. All he knew of the testimony before the committee before he left London was a paragraph or two in the London newspapers of the 1st or 2d of March, when he immediately announced his purpose of coming to Washington to and saw a fuller detail of the testimony of Lyon, it seemed that it was connected with Lyon's difficulties and quarrels with others, but all intended to bear on the question collaterally against Schenck, and he was advised that there was much testimony to show his transactions in a light different from Lyon's represen-

the sale of the Emma mine was fair, honest and straightforward, without falsehood and fraud? A. I

closed of my own personal knowledge.

In answer to the question, is it true, of your own infamous and unworthy of belief? General Schence said that he proposed to produce unanswerable proofs of what he had stated, he being satisfied be could do so

on the representations which had been made to him.

Mr. Faulkner asked General Schenck whether, in it was his purpose to break down the testimony of Lyon and Johnson, the statement having been pub-lished through the Associated Press? General Schenck answered that the object of the statement was to pre-sent the course of examination that ought to be pur-sued, and that the reply should be as broad as the attack.

shed, and that the reply should be as bose as the attack.

Mr. Faulkner interrogated General Schenck as to whether he had heard any of the original stockholders charge fraud in the sale of the stock.

General Schenck, in the course of his reply, said he had received numerous letters, the writers asking him what they should do. He never advised them to hold on to the stock, but said they must act for themselves. This was after he ceased to be a manager or director of the company. The difficulty did not spring out of want of sonidence on the part of those who originally purchased stock and became directors, &c. They were well satisfied with the report of the English directors, but

one of those who subsequently obtained the management of the company, including McDongail, who had no interest in the company at its formation, but afterward bought stock at a very low price or de-

preciated price.

Mr. Schenck, in reply to a question, said he consid-

ered he had suffered a large pecuniary loss; the constract he made with Park for the purchase of 500 shares was executed and delivered to Park on the day it purported to have been made; he was sware that the English laws required a stamp to be placed on all such papers, but he did not know whether or not the absence of a stamp invalidated the contract. The question was asked whether Park, in making the contract, was not solicitous of having the name of the American Minister to England among those of directors. Mr. Schenck replied that very possibly such a dozire existed in Park's mind, but what Park may have desired had nothing to do with his reasons for entering into the contract with Park; he thought he was making a bargain for bimself; he felt CONFIDENCE IN THE PROPERTY all the time, and invested his money as a permanent investment; he considered the subscription to the stock as boma fide; he regretted only that he permitted his name to be used as a director, but when he became satisfied it, was improper he resigned; he repeated that he was convinced he made a mistake; he neither concealed nor proclaimed to the world his conduct with Park; it being of a private nature—a private transaction.

Mr. Schenck was interrogated at length about his

neither concealed nor proclaimed to the world his conduct with Park, it being of a private nature—a private transaction.

Mr. Schenck was interrogated at length about his transactions, his testimony being mainly explanatory of previous statements. The question was asked Mr. Schenck whether the Board of Directors would have treated him as they did in the allotment of 300 shares if they had known that he had made a private arrangement with Park for 500.

Mr. Schenck replied that this arrangement was of no concern to the directors; Park wanted to do a liberal thing for him, and he (Schenck) wanted to secure a good bargain.

Mr. Fankner asked whether good faith did not require that every one coming into the company should stand on an equality.

Mr. Schenck answered in the affirmative; but so far as Park and himself were concerned, Park guaranteed a dividend of two per cent a month as an inducement for him to take the 500 shares of stock.

In reply to the question whether his resignation as a director did not cause the fall in stock, Mr. Schenck said it was his serious belief that those who invested in the stock placed less reliance on the fact that he was a director than on the communications of Englishmen and others from Sait Lake, representing the richness of the mine; shares continued to be bought and sold after his previous connection with the company had been preity much forgotten; he was a director only four weeks; if the stock fell on its becoming known that he had ceased to be a director, it was because those bearing down the stock made false representations that the Emma nine stock was worth nothing, as Schenck had abandoned it.

Jourson's Character.

Mr. Schenck was asked whether he knew, of his own

sentations that the Emma mine stock was worth nothing, as Schenck had abandoned it.

JOHNSON'S CHARACTER.

Mr. Schenck was asked whether he knew, of his own personal knowledge, that the character of H. A. Johnson, was so infamous that he was not worthy of behef, as he had asserted before. Mr. Schenck said proofs would be furnished to this effect; his impression as to Johnson's character for truth was unfavorable, because he had woven a statement intimating a great deal that was false; this was as far as his personal knowledge extended, but his information from various quarters regarding Mr. Johnson's character was not to the same extent as it was in relation to Lyon. He was amazed at two things—first, the general statement, attributing to him a fraudulent connection with the Emma mine transactions, and then amazed at the character of or inferences which seemed to imply the truth of all that was alleged. All the mischief intended and false impressions made were by cunningly contrived narratives.

The questions asked by Mr. Faulkner were furnished by Mr. H. A. Johnson, Lyon's counsel. The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

## CUSTOM HOUSE EXCITEMENT.

THE LIST OF THE SIXTY-FIVE "DECAPITATED" OFFICIALS NOT KNOWN THA TO-DAY.

The excitement in the Custom House vesterday with reference to the discharge of fifty night watchmen, ten ms official remarked :- "This coup d'état of Secretary of the Treasury Bristow promises to cost the present are meagre enough in numbers, and now they are to be reduced from about 120 to 70. These men are placed on duty, one set from sunset till midnight and another from then to sunrise. If they leave their ship be smuggled ashore. They receive at present \$2 70 for nature is fallible, and the offers of \$500 bribes are far from rare. To watch the Havana steamers at pier No. 3, and the National line of Liverpool steamers we require our best men, and two or three of them for a ship. Can you expect who. If he turns his back and goes ashore for a few minutes to get a cup of coffee, may cause the revenue cigars, silk or what not. The night inspectors can Under democratic rule sinugglers used to be arrested, now they are allowed to go at large and the smuggled holding a perfect iestival over our reduction of night watchmen. More contraband goods are now brought forced to obey the peremptory orders of Secretary Bristow, and cut off the prescribed number of heads, whatever his sense of right may tell him on the sub lect. Now I'll tell you what we Custom House iticians think of the present slaughter. Secretary Bristow is trying to get the nomination for President-New York State is pledged to Conkling-but he has mentary vote to be given to Governor Hartranft he may

reducing the staff of our New York Custom House, and making a number of appointments for the customs establishment at Philadelphia will help him along wonderfully, but as the French say "we shall see what we shall see."

General Arthur was almost run to death yesterday by the backers of officials who stand in danger of being removed. A Heather reporter asked him to give the names of the sixy-five officers he intonded discharging, and thus is what he replied—"Now, put yourself in the place of the men we are forced to remove; would you like to read your name in the Heather as removed for inofficiency? It would bring down upon you the butcher, baker, groceryman, tailor, milliner, &c.; and if you had not paid your rent very regularly, very likely you would be told to quit your house or rooms on the lat of May. The men have to go, and from the bottom of my heart I am very sorry for many of them, who are unable to gain their broad otherwise than in the Custom House. I was up working till a laie hour last night, and shall do the same thing again to night, till we have finally revised our lists. The men I remove are those I think least able, mentally and physically, to cope with the increased duties which will be thrust upon them by the reduction of force."

While the Hearth reporter was waiting to see the Collector the following representative men of the republican parity called to see the Collector and back their Custom House appointees, from the following Assembly districts:—Colonel Burns, First district; Patrick Mack and Engene Shea, Second district; T. Geary, Third district; Capitan Hall and Capitan John F. Dowley and E. S. Newens, Fourth district; Austen Luke, Fifth district; W. Moore, Sixth district; a great slanghter is understood to have taken place from this district; Joseph Archibald, Twelther district; and public Morran, Seventh district; and public Morran, Seventh district; coloned Joseph Archibald, Twelther district; wallowing and the general optimal services had not been received at home, caused by dyspo

# THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Question of the Final Adjournment Not Yet Settled.

COMPTROLLER GREEN'S SUCCESSOR.

The Railroad Committee's Tribulations.

A New York Member Gets Himself Into Trouble.

The further consideration by the Senate Committee on Cities of the bill to extend Comptroller Green's power of Mayor Wickham on the eve of his retirement into private life to name a new Comptroller for five years with Wick-ham's brand on his back, will take place next Tuesday. importance with the politicians of different sides. The same combination that arranged to deprive the people ing the Comptroller's term. This combination is made up of the leaders of Tammany and the Custom House heaven and earth to kill the bill in question. Their capture of Senator Booth is no small evidence of the the ill treatment he received at the hands of the him in his election by the anti-Tammany party and the Comptroller, it must have been a trial to his feelings to consent to do the bidding of John Kelly and Alonzo B. Cornell in this instance.

will derive from allowing Wickham to appoint a new Comptroller, unless he names a republican for the office, which is rather unlikely, but it is easy to perceive how great a help it would be to Tammany Hall to have one of its members selected for the position. That the Custom House republicans should use their influence in behalf of Tammany Hall, and in the direction of defeating this bill is only what might be exfrom the nature of the arrangements entered into between them. The estrangement of feeling between republicans manifested Syracuse will witness another illustration before this business is ended. Cornell & Co. will be shown that they cannot drive all the republicans of the Senate into doing their bidding. The bill will certainly be reported and carried and be followed by another bill providing officers in the fall. It is safe to state that, as far, at least, as the local campaign is concerned, there will be no union between

TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY. The latter will nominate Comptroiler Green for Mayor, and the anti-Custom House Republicans will support the nomination. Whoever is on the same ticket for power and patronage for the object of helping Tilden and injuring the Republican party, are parts of a plan to prejudice the Senate against the bill to extend his term of office. If the intriguing politicians who paid no heed to the plea of the HERALD in behalf of a spring election for New York city find themselves in a tight box now they may blame themseves. Had the Custom election there would be no occasion for them now to come here clamoring for the death of this measure that gives the appointment of a new Comptroller to a new Mayor, or at least takes it out of Mayor Wickham's hands.

Mayor, or at least takes it out of Mayor Wickham's hands.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

About a month ago the republican members of the Assembly decided in caucus that a concurrent resolution should be introduced fixing the final adjournment on the 12th of April. Nothing further was heard about the matter until a few days ago, when Mr. Strahan introduced the resolution. To-day he called it up, and there at once ensued a very lively debate. Mr. Fish denounced it as mere buncombe, and deciared that there might have been a possibility of the final adjournment taking place on the 12th of April, had the resolution been offered a short time after the caucus had decided upon it; but since that time legislation had lagged, and it was sheer folly for any sane man now to suppose for an instant that the necessary business of the two houses could be completed by that time. The Speaker then took the floor and earnestly advocated the passage of the resolution. He called the attention of the House to the fact that on the day previous it had passed, without a word, three of the most important bills of the session, all relating to the canals and authorizing the expenditure of many thousands of dollars, and yet it

mittee, Jacob Patterson, Tenth district; United States District Attorney Biss, Eleventh district; Octomissioner Hugh Gordener, Thirteen Folice Commissioner Hugh Gordener, Thirteen States of Market Hugh Gordener, Thirteen States Hugh Gordener, Thirteen Hugh Go

the Committee of the Whole this set of his acted like an electric sheek on Speaker Histed, who, calling Mr. Graff to the chair, rushed desir on the floor of the House and denounced it as unpressionted. In all his experience as a legislator he has sever, he said, heard saything so andacious—that a motion should be made to have a bill taken away from a standing committee to which it had been requirily referred before the committee had had an opportunity to even look at it. He said he would not denounce the motion as unparliamentary, but it was such an extraordinary proceeding that he could not help characterizing it as outrageous. The House agreed with the Speaker and Graham's motion failed.

NERHX FRIEX.

Felix Murphy, the anti-Tammany democrat from the Second district of New York, has got himself into a very had scrape. The Speaker to-day submitted a communication from Mr. Hradley, the Superintendent of the Mailing Department of the Assembly Post office, which stated that sturphy, on Thursday evening, had taken a red book out of the box in the office which did not belong to him, and three insurance reports and a canal commissioners' report out of other members' boxe, and had been detected in the act of wrapping them up and addressing them to his residence in New York. Furthermore that he called at the Post Office, this morning and demanded the contents of a box, which consisted on books and papers, of another member, there being nothing in his own box, and that he persisted in asking for the letters and books after being told they were not his property. The communication was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This revention about Felix has created a decided sensation, and it is feared by his irrinds that he will be ignomineously expelled. Senator Morrissey and Mr. Ruller, st. Fallon and Mr. Patten of the Lower House are doing all they can to save him, as they contend that he methed nothing wrong when he took the books, and asked for the contents of another member how the surprise of the Hous

winds up by saying:—

Therefore, the New York Chapter of American Institute of Architects, in the general interest of the public and of its art education, as well as of the profession which it represents, felsis itself called upon to urge you to sanction no design for the completion of the Capitol building which is not harmonious, in character and style, with the work already executed: or if the work is so faulty in construction or so had in design that it is, in your opinion, impossible to complete the structure in harmony with it, so as to make a good and suitable Capitol building, this Chapter submits that the common interests of the public and of the art of architecture demand that the facedes should be removed and sold, and that the facedes should be removed and sold, and that the saydes should be removed.

demand that the façades should be removed and sold, and that the work should be commenced anew.

BUNCOMER SPERCHES.

Senator McCarthy made a long reply to Senator Starbuck's speech a tew days ago in relation to the Governor and the Canal Investigating Commission. It travelled extensively over national topics and suggested to Senator Gerard the idea of proposing an amendment to the constitution readering may man who has served a term in Congress inclinable for the State Legislature. McCarthy was in Congress, and appears to think himself there still, as part of his speech was entirely about the tariff on spool thread.

Mr. Harris, from the Finance Committee, reported the Supply bill with amendments.

The item in regard to the new Capitol, as amended by the Finance Committee, read as follows:—

There shall be imposed for the flacal year, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, in addition to any other tax lovy, a tax of \$1,000,000 on the real and personal property taxable in the State, to be assessed, raised and collected upon and by the annual assessment and collection of taxes for the year 1876 in the manner prescribed by law, to be paid by the county troasurers into the treasury of the State to the credit of the fund for the construction of the law Capitol, which sum is hereby appropriated, together with Capitol, which sum is hereby appropriated, together with the sum of \$183,890 to, being the unappropriated remainder of the tax levied for the same object for the flacal year commencing on the direct day of both was an of the Comprehense of the tax levied for the wareas of the Comprehense of the tax levied for the wareas of the Comprehense of the two Capitol commitme the work of the new Capitol commitme the work of the new Capitol commitme the work of the new Capitol commitme the work of the manner of the comprehense of t

years 1873 and 1874, \$1,600; for expenses of the Commission on Cities appointed by the Governor \$1,000; to Senator Gerard, for contested election expenses, \$550; to Senator Jacobs, for contested election expenses, \$2,075; to the State Contennal Board, to meet the expenses of exhibiting the products of the Darrymen's Association of the State, \$8,000; to the State Normal School at Genesco to complete and furnish the new building, \$10,000; for the purpose of procuring a monument to be placed in the Rensselaerville Cemetery over the remains of David Williams, one of the captors of Major Andre, \$2,000; to W. H. Bristol, late State Treasurent to pay an award made by the Board of Audit of \$9,100 to complete the armory at Auburn and to furnish the same, \$5,000. The appropriation for the Attorney General's office, to pay judgments is increased from \$6,200 to \$10,000. The appropriation for counsel to assist the Attorney General's reduced from \$15,000 to \$10,000. The item for contingent expenses of the Legislature is increased from \$10,000 to \$35,000. The appropriation for the census is decreased from \$20,000 to \$10,000.

## POLICE RIGHTS AND WRONGS

THE NEW BILLS REPORT THE LEGISLATURE AND THEIR INTENDED OPERATIONS HOW THE POLICE ARE TO BE PREVENTED FROM

of the police force in view of the measures recently introduced in the Legislature to reorganize the entire department by the methods proposed. It is believed that, should the exertions of the Commissioners at Albany be successful, the result will work equally against the patrolmen and the public. Among other things the new bills, if passed, would give power to the Commissioners to remove any officer at will with-out trial. They further provide for a reduction of the patrolman's pay, but an increase in the salaries of the Commissioners and superior officers of the department.

A representative of the Henald, in order to ascertain
the sentiments entertained on the subject by have rarely an opportunity to be heard, questioned several well known and efficient members place, the provision authorizing the Commissioners demoralization, inasmuch as officers will be deterred from doing their duty through fear of the ill will of their superiors. For instance, if a well dressed person be arrested—say for fast driving, running over and killing another—and the offender is indicted by officer can meanwhile be removed and may not, therefore, appear as a witness when the occasion occurs. A culprit in friendly intorcourse with the Commission need not, therefore, have the slightest apprehension being punished. As to the vital question of roductine men's pay it is alieged, and with reason, that emolument at present received by them is not in than sufficient for their maintenance. When a pay man is appointed he is obtiged to furnish himself we four different uniforms, a beit, clubs, gloves ampisiol; a bed and bedding, to be used at station house and kept in order at his cexpense, all these necessaries reducing his actual to little over \$1,000 a year. Should ne, in the extition of his duty, have his clothes soiled or torn he compelled to replace them. Another hardship ju complianted of its the fact that when a pairolima taken sick by reason of his ardious labors, despite certificate of the medical officer that he is unified duty, he is deprived of half of his pay curring the of his tilipess. Should he become crippled whils forming the various tasks allotted to him he is he to be dismissed or retired from the department of the Twenty-seventh precinct, who, while examinate he doors on his post, fell into a cellar and was man for life. The Commissioners generously accorded the munificent sum of forty-eight cents per dajain it is urged that the proposition to a grades in the ranks of the patrolimen woul carried out, create confusion and tend to excite jean in the torce. It is contended in favor of this the that the same responsibility rests upon all patrols of are as the guarding of property is concerned, as is well known that the young members are more y

regarded as spies, whose reports might be recorded against an officer who would be afforded no opportunity of defeuding himself. An instance was cited where a patrolinan saw a suspicious looking person turking is a doorway on Bieccker street. The officer promptly concealed himself to await results. In a few minutes, seeing that his movements were watched, the unknown individual walked up to the officer, and informing him that he came from police headquarters, reprimanded him for not keeping his patrol. At this the officer, fearing dismissal or a heavy fine, immediately started on his "beat," and on returning to the same place later on discovered that the door in which the supposed spy had concealed himself had been broken open and the house robbed. The thief, of course, knew how to intimate the officer and carried out his plans successfully. Altogener the members of the force are extremely dissatisfied with the provisions of the bills introduced, and complain that they are designed mainly for the benefit of the Commissioners at the expense of those upon whom devolves the hard work of the department.

POLICE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT CROWLEY DECLARES THAT CENSURING THE DEPARTMENT.

Coroner Croker's jury in the investigation of the case of Mrs. Rose Young, it will be remembered, censured in their verdict the management of the Police Telegraph Department, Yesterday the writer interviewed Superintendent Crowley, of the department, with the following result:—

"What explanation," the writer asked, "can you give of the action of the Telegraph Department, in the case of Mrs. Young?"

places all the responsibility of the delay in removing the body substantially upon the Commissioners of Po-

places all the responsibility of the delay in removing the body substantially upon the Commissioners of Police and myself. The jury accuse the department of loose management. In reply, I can only say that have been connected with the Felegraph Bureau of the Police Department for twenty-seven years, fifteen of sixteen years of that time as its Superintendent, and the Commissioners have never been called on to investigate a charge against me."

"Can you account for the trouble in the present instance?"

"The delay in sending out the despatch for the dead wagon is not chargeable to loose management. The operator was alone responsible. A general order from the Police Superintendent was to be sont out, and the operator, using his own discretion, sont that first."

"Is the operator allowed to judge of the precedence of messages?"

"The telegraph is used by all the public departments when necessary, and the messages which are usually given the preference in time are important orders from the Superintendent of Police. In other messages the operator uses his discretion as to what should be sent first. It is absurd for any jury to charge the department with loose management bocause the department with loose management bocause the act of a single operator merits their disapproval. For many years we have had outsiness transactions. I am satisfied that if the operator had sent the message promptly for the dead wagon the body of Mrs. Young could have been removed on the day it was found."

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB, March 27, 1876. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The last general meeting of the New York Yacha Club, held at the club rooms March 23, 1876, acted very improperly toward the different committees which they had elected at the previous February meeting. A resolution was passed appointing a "Committee on Expenditures" of the House and Regatta committees. It was virtually a vote of want of confidence passed by the yacht owners, as non-yacht owners have no vote A further highly ill-judged act was the appointment by the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club of the Commodore of a rival club as a member of that com-mittee. Said resolutions and appointment were ille-gally passed and are void (not voidable) for the follow-

from the club at the end of the coming season unaversome privileges are given them. All the non-yacist cowners get for their money is the permission to ge once a year on the club boat at the June regata. We must take a leaf out of the books of such clubs as the Brooklyn, Eastern and Seawanhaka yacht clubs, and adopt some such amendment to our constitution as they have in theirs, allowing non-yacht owners to vote on certain questions, such as election of Secretary and Treasurer, assessments, dues, &c.

NON-YACHT OWNER.

A vivid presentation of the manners and customs of our antipodes may be anticipated in the lecture on "Cambodia and Serpent Worship," at Chickering Hall, on Monday evening, by Mrs. Leon Owens, late governess to the young King of Stam. Stereopticon views of the many magnificent retins of ancient templea, pagodas and palaces will illustrate the lecture.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church, will deliver the last lecture in the free course of the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art on Monday evening, in the Reformed church, corner of Fitth avenue and Twenty-first atreet. His subject, "Ultramontanism," is one which he has closely studied, and one in which all intelligent cutiens will find matter of deep inserest.

A lecture by a lady to gentlemen only on "Typical Manhood" is the rather starting proposition of Dr. Sara Blakeslee Chase, whose character and qualifications for popular teaching are highly commended. It will be given in Cooper Union on Wednesday evening, 12th inst.

The Maimonides Library Association gives the closing entertainment of the season on to-morrow evening at Lyric Hall. In addition to the lecture by Dr. M. Eisler on the "Superstitions of the Middle Ages," and several vocal and instrumental solos by well known artists, the Haydn Instrumental Society will turnish several orchestral pieces. A vivid presentation of the manners and cus-

EVENING HIGH SCHOOL

The closing exercises of the tenth year of the New York Evening High School took place at Steinway
Hall last evening. The hall was literally pocked.
Mr. Leonard Hazeltine, chairman of the Committee os
Evening Schools, presided. The exercises consisted
principally of orations by various students. These

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The Armory Fund Committee of the Seventh regiment acknowledge the receipt of \$500 from Messra Appleton & Co.

LIKELY TO DIE.

If is feared that a third victim will be added to the list of those who lost their lives by the recent boiler explosion in Newark, N. J. At last accounts from the

explosion in Newark, N. J. At last accounts from the hospital George Dumer was dying. He was too weak yesterday to undergo amputation of one of his legs. He begged the doctors to let his leg alone, as he felt he would surely die.

It proves that Ernest Schneider, whose death was announced in yesterday's Herath, died from intemperance. He was a brother of one of the severely wounded men, and foul play was at first suspected, but the suspictons were exploded by examination.